TEXTBOOK OF GYNECOLOGY—Fourth Edition—John I. Brewer, B.S., M.D., Ph.D., Professor of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Northwestern University Medical School; Chief of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Passavant Memorial Hospital, Chicago; and Edwin J. DeCosta, B.S., M.D., Professor of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Northwestern University Medical School; Attending Gynecologist and Obstetrician, Passavant Memorial Hospital and Attending Gynecologist, Cook County Hospital, Chicago. The Williams and Wilkins Company, 428 East Preston St., Baltimore, Md. (21202), 1967. 918 pages, \$17.00.

A change in emphasis within the specialty of gynecology has occurred in recent years. A rapid increase in knowledge of the medical side of the specialty, especially in endocrinology and genetics, has resulted in a relative decrease in importance of the surgical aspects of the specialty. This is reflected in the fourth edition of Brewer's textbook; over 200 pages are devoted to endocrinology and genetics. Dr. DeCosta who contributed a chapter on endocrinology to the last edition is now a co-author. The remainder of the text is basically similar to early editions. An unusual format which makes this unique among textbooks of gynecology has been retained. The textbook is really two related books under one cover.

In one section, discussions of major gynecologic entities such as carcinoma of the cervix, pelvic inflammatory disease and ectopic pregnancy are arranged in the standard textbook fashion suitable for reference in conjunction with a series of didactic lectures. In the current edition, treatment of trophoblastic disease is given greater emphasis.

The other section is titled "Symptoms and Disease During Childhood, Maturity and Aging." The differential diagnosis of common presenting complaints such as uterine bleeding, leukorrhea, and dyspareunia are discussed in relation to the physical findings and age of the patient. This arrangement of material, not found in other textbooks of gynecology, is an attempt to organize the textbook material in the same manner in which the physician organizes his findings and thoughts to establish a diagnosis. This method is used regularly in teaching at the bedside and in patient-oriented seminars. This section of the book, therefore, is a learning tool which can be most effectively used during the clinical clerkship or to partially replace it. That this is the fourth edition of the text attests to its popularity with students who welcome the help it provides in synthesizing and summarizing the factual knowledge.

With this format, repetition is necessary and of definite pedagogical value. The very factors which recommend the textbook to the undergraduate student for whom it is obviously intended, however, make it somewhat less suitable as a reference source. A subject may be discussed in any one of the three sections of the book. The book is well illustrated and indexed and is a very worthwhile investment for the undergraduate student.

EMMET J. LAMB, M.D.

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MANUAL OF CLOSED REDUCTION OF CLOSED FRACTURES AND DISLOCATIONS—Robert Mazet, Jr., M.D., Clinical Professor of Orthopedic Surgery, University of California at Los Angeles; Chief of the Orthopedic Service, Los Angeles Veterans Hospital; Chairman, Southern California Committee on Trauma, American College of Surgeons, Los Angeles, California. Charles C Thomas, Publisher, 301-327 East Lawrence Avenue, Springfield, Illinois (62703), 1967. 131 pages, \$10.50.

This book is a synopsis of Doctor Mazet's experience in the field of fractures. It is presented as an outline on fracture treatment but is limited in its scope as the title announces.

Surgeons, of course, differ in their favorite approaches to individual injuries. The author has attempted to present a fair spectrum of methods for each injury, presumably stressing those which have been most successful for him. With such a personal approach, some criticism is difficult to avoid. Beginning with the opening sentence, this book is no exception.

It should be pointed out that much of the material consists of lengthy quotes from other authors (Key and Conwell, Charnley, etc.), and about half of the photographs are similarly borrowed. Doctor Mazet's contribution, then, is in organizing that which has appealed to him most and presenting it in a small book. Those from different orthopedic backgrounds may wonder at such omissions as the failure to mention traction for supracondylar humerus fractures, and may sincerely question if he really uses a carpenter's clamp to reduce metacarpal head fractures, but all must respect the vast experience from which these approaches have evolved.

The paragraphs dealing with dislocations are thorough and can be highly recommended. Conversely, the chapter on hand injuries is probably the most lacking in new techniques and principles now considered routine on many hand services.

For those interested in Doctor Mazet's philosophy and principles, this book will prove of interest. It cannot be considered as a text on fracture treatment, however, due to its unavoidable limitations.

ROBERT I. BRANNICK, M.D.

HAEMOLYTIC ANAEMIAS—Congenital & Acquired—Part III: Secondary or Symptomatic Haemolytic Anaemias—Second Edition—J. V. Dacie, M.D. (Lond.), Hon. M.D. (Uppsala), F.R.C.P. (Lond.), F.R.S., Professor of Haematology, University of London (Royal Postgraduate Medical School). Grune & Stratton, Inc., 381 Park Avenue South, New York, N. Y. (10016), 1967. 272 pages (pages 719-991), \$9.75.

This is the third book in a series of four, all devoted to the general topic of hemolytic anemia. Part III is concerned with those hemolytic anemias which are secondary to some underlying or basic disease process. The book is divided into three chapters in which the author discusses the historical and current views regarding the hemolytic anemia seen in the lymphomas, the leukemias, the myeloproliferative syndromes, the collagen diseases, liver disease, renal problems and in acute and chronic infections. Under the heading of miscellaneous conditions. Professor Dacie discusses in detail and presents a unifying concept of the newest entity in the hemolytic anemia field, micro-angiopathic hemolytic anemia. He discusses the various clinical settings in which it occurs, the pathogenesis in each, and the present concepts of therapy. The anemia seen in the uremic-hemolytic syndrome of childhood, thrombotic thrombocytopenia purpura, carcinomatosis, malignant hypertension and valvular heart disease are included in the excellent discussion. Being one of the initial investigators in this area, the author is most qualified to discuss this very interesting group of anemias which has gained much attention in the recent literature.

As Part III is a complete volume unto itself, Parts I and II are not necessarily required to appreciate the value of this particular one. The information contained in the book is mandatory for the well-rounded hematologist and oncologist and would be of great value to other clinicians. It is typical of Professor Dacie's endeavors—thoroughly complete, authoritative and concisely documented. The author easily accomplished his stated goal that "the finished book will be looked upon as a reference work of more than ephemeral value."

J. EUGENE LANG, M.D.